Blanchard, Clarence E.

REMARKS

S/N: 09/927,719

Claims 29-48 are pending in the present application. In the Office Action mailed September 5, 2003, the Examiner rejected claims 29-31, 43, and 44 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Davies (USP 2,676,559) in view of Hall (USP 5,273,467). Applicant appreciates the indication of allowability of claims 34-42 and 45-48 and the indication of allowable subject matter of claims 32 and 33.

As stated in the response filed June 6, 2003, applicant does not necessarily disagree that the exhaust housing of Davies is <u>pivotable in relation to the hull</u>, however, Applicant respectfully disagrees that the exhaust housing, as shown in Davies, is <u>mounted to</u> the hull or that the exhaust housing is <u>pivotally mounted</u> thereto.

Claim 29 calls for, in part, an "exhaust housing pivotably mounted to said hull". While the exhaust housing of Davies is pivotable in relation to the hull, the claim requires that the exhaust housing be <u>pivotally mounted to the hull</u>. Such is not the case in Davies.

The exhaust housing of Davies is pivotally mounted to the forwardly directed bracket 131, not to the hull. In other words, it is the bracket (131) that is pivotally mounted to the hull and not the exhaust passage. Davies, referring to Fig. 3, discloses that "the passage 41 serves to conduct exhaust gases from the exhaust port 43 of the engine 1 to the upper end 39 of the driving-shaft housing 4 which, besides housing the driving-shaft, also serve as an exhaust pipe and cooling water discharge conduit for the engine." Col. 5 lns. 69-74. Davies also states that:

The upper part of the attachment member 5 is (if desired, with the aid of a rubber bush) pivoted on a horizontal bolt 130 passing through the upper end of an upwardly and forwardly directed bracket 131 united at its lower part to the front portion of an internally cylindrical bearing sleeve (132) in which is journalled a cylindrical port 133 (see Figures. 3, 14 and 15 for example) of the driving-shaft housing 4, the upper and lower ends of the said sleeve being located between circumferential shoulders 134 and 135 at the ends of the said cylindrical part of the driving-shaft housing so as to be restrained by these shoulders against endwise movement with respect to such housing." Col. 9, In. 73 through Col. 10, In. 13.

As shown in Fig. 3 of Davies, exhaust passage (41) is secured to bracket (131) which is secured to attachment member (5) via pivot bolt (130). As such, it is not the exhaust housing that is pivotally mounted to the hull, rather it is the bracket (131) which is pivotally mounted to attachment member (5) via pivot bolt (130). Bracket 131 is not part of the exhaust housing of Davies nor does it allow passage of any content therethrough, exhaust gas or cooling water.

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Claim 29 calls for "an exhaust housing pivotally mounted to said hull and supporting said engine." As discussed above, it is not the exhaust housing of Davies which is pivotally mounted to the hull, it is an arm which is attached to the exhaust housing at one end and attached to the hull at a second end. Additionally, if the exhaust housing of Davies were to be mounted to the hull of the watercraft, even pivotally, such a construction would disable the steering of the engine and thus, be inoperable. That is, the exhaust housing of Davies must be pivotable in relation to the upwardly extending bracket in order to effectuate steering of the watercraft. If the upperwardly extending bracket were to be removed and the exhaust housing pivotally secured to the attachment member via a pivot bolt, the exhaust housing would no longer be pivotable about an axis of driving shaft (3) and as such, would not steer. Therefore, the exhaust housing of Davies is clearly not pivotally mounted to the hull.

The Examiner further states that "the claim does not recite anything more than the broad limitation 'pivotally mounted'" and further states "that the broad limitation does not exclude or negate the existence of intermediate members." Applicant respectfully disagrees. Applicant does not disagree that the exhaust passage (41) of Davies is connected to the hull however such is not the same as mounted to. As defined at definition (5a) in Webster's II, New Riverside University Dictionary, mount is defined as "to secure firmly to a support." (A copy of which is included herein.) As such, one element that is mounted to another element infers the lack of intermediate members. For example, a tire may be connected, or joined, to a seat belt as common elements of a car, however, the tire is not mounted to the seat belt in as much as the tire is mounted to the wheel. In much the same way, in Davies, it is bracket (131) that is mounted to the hull and not the exhaust housing.

In the Response filed June 6, 2003, applicant further argued that:

Assuming arguendo that the attachment member 5 of Davies is a thrust plate, a person of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that horns (136) while, in part, are adjacent exhaust passage 41, do not receive, or support the weight or pressure of, the exhaust housing therein. That is, a person of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that the horns are used to facilitate tilt of the outboard motor of Davies and are not walls of a thrust plate.

The Examiner states that "it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., "support the weight or pressure of") are not recited in the rejected claims." The Examiner continues that "Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims." Applicant agrees that the limitations from the specification should not be read into the claims; however, "the words of the claims must be given

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their plain meaning". MPEP §2111.01. As defined at definition six (6) in Webster's II, New Riverside University Dictionary, 'receive' is defined as "to bear the weight or force of: SUPPORT." (A copy of which is included herein.) As such, applicant has not limited the scope of the claim with that which is disclosed in the specification but has merely provided the ordinary and common meaning of 'receive'. Therefore, as previously stated, a person of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that the horns are used to facilitate tilt of the outboard motor of Davies and are not walls of a thrust plate.

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The Examiner further states that the horns (131) of Davies prevent lateral rotation of the exhaust housing by providing a mechanical stop to each side of the housing. Such is not the case. Applicant does not necessary disagree that the horns hinder lateral displacement of the exhaust housing positioned therebetween; however, the exhaust housing of Davies must be allowed to rotate between the horns in order to steer the watercraft. "The sleeve 132 is made in two similar semi-cylindrical halves bolted together about the driving-shaft housing and the latter is freely rotatable about it own axis ..." Col. 10, lns. 13-16. That is, the exhaust housing must be rotatable between the horns in order to steer the watercraft. As such, the horns of Davies do not prevent lateral rotation of the exhaust housing as called for in claim 29. The reference cannot be modified to reject the claims in a way that makes it inoperable. Minimally, for the reasons set forth above, applicant believes that which is called for in claim 29 is patentably distinct over the art of record.

The Examiner rejected claim 43 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Davics in view of Hall stating that the walls engage a pair of respective recesses of the outboard water jet propulsion system. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Claim 43 calls for, in part, a thrust plate having a pair of side walls that are constructed to engage a pair of respective recesses of the outboard water jet propulsion system. In rejecting claim 43, the Examiner states that:

The walls (136) comprise locking screws (137). The outboard water jet propulsion system comprises bridge piece (138). Bridge piece (138) has respective recesses that receive screws (137). In this way the walls engage a pair of respective recesses of the outboard water jet propulsion system,

Such a conclusion is not supported by the reference.

Davies states that "by the provision of locking screws 137 operating in the arcuate slots 136' in the horns 136, the actual angular setting or operative position of the outboard motor unit with respect to the transom of the dingy can be adjusted between a strictly vertical position and a somewhat oblique position." Col. 11, lns. 36. That is, locking screws 137 are disclosed as

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independent components which are independently positionable within the slots of the horns to accommodate trim adjustment of the outboard motor. It is equally apparent that it is the screws and not the horns that engage the recesses of the bridge piece. For example, in keeping with the subject matter of the previous example, while a car may comprise a wheel and an axle, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not intepret the wheel to comprise the axle. Applicant would not disagree that screws 137 pass through horns 136 and engage a threaded recess formed in bridge piece 138. Even so, it is the screws and not the horns that engage the recesses formed in the bridge piece. As such, claim 43, which calls for, in part, thrust walls constructed to engage recesses of the outboard water jet propulsion system is patentably distinct over Davies in view of Hall.

Therefore, in light of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully believes that the present application is in condition for allowance. As a result, Applicant respectfully requests timely issuance of a Notice of Allowance for claims 29-48.

An Appointment of Associate Power of Attorney and Change of Correspondence address are also included herein so that future correspondence and communication regarding this matter are directed to the undersigned. Applicant appreciates the Examiner's consideration of these Amendments and Remarks and cordially invites the Examiner to call the undersigned, should the Examiner consider any matters unresolved.

Respectfully submitted.

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ous community resides. 2. The original

junity.
'ard) n. A loose beldess dress. or in-lo) n., pl. moth era-in-law. The

band. ind') n. 1. The land or country of one's one's sucestors. 3. A country regarded as

governent. dj. Of, suitable for, resembling, or typical

motherliness n. or-nikid) adi. Entirely naked.

b'ar-ov-purl') n. The pearly internal layer used for making decorative objects.

for honoring mothers and motherhood, cond Sunday in May.

woman in charge of a religious commu-

ne's native language. 2. A language from

sense or innate intelligence. wurt, -wort) n. [ME moderwort : moder, wyrt, plant.] A plant of the genus Leonnwith small purple or pink flower clusters. t', moth') adi, Resistant to damage by confine -proofs. To make resistant to proofer D.

reprocess n. adj. dept. deset infested with moths. o-tive (mo'tiv, mo'tiv'). n. [Fr. < O'r., a. A recurrent thematic element in an A dominant theme. 2. A brief important position. 3. A recurring architectural or

ii. [MOT(ION) + ILE] Moving or capable as certain spores and microorganisms. —n. tal imagery mainly consists of his or her -tillity (motilite) n Le mocionn < Off. motion < Lat. motio <

LE mocions COP, morron C Lat. mono C act or process of changing pasition, 2. A lift in the position of the body or a part of cive functioning. A Ability or power to se or inclination. S. Mus. Melodic scent w. Application to a court for a ruling 8. A vom under parliamentary procedures -v.

a gesture.

Lis) add. Not moving -morelon leastly

A series of filmed images watched in rapid ate the illusion of motion and continuity.

orld through motion pictures.

Sickness caused by motion, as in travel by
r vehicle and marked by nausca, vomiting,

me study. ed, -vat-ing -vates. To provide tive : IMPat __mo'ti-ve'timn (-va'-shon) n

D, or constituting a motive -vr. -tived. Hvate -motivity L

n., pl. mote justes (mô zhūsť) [Pr. : mot n., pl. marts rusers (no 2012).

le most appropriate word or expression.

ME, post < mot, speck < OE.] 1. With diit variety: HETEROGENEOUS, 2. Displaying or

A multicolored costume, esp. one worn er. 2. A heterogeneous mixture. L [Am. Sp. mor-mot.] A tropical American

103, kros.) If [WOLO(s) + CEUZZ COOMmotorcycle race over a course of rough ter-

sairpin curves. to-nooron', -nyonr'-) n. [MOTO(R) + NEUmulates motion.

e. < movers, to move.] 1. A device, as a me nearts or generates motion. 2. A device the gy into mechanical energy, cap, an internal n arrangement of coils and magnets that conto mechanical power 3. A motorized convey 1. Causing or producing motion < motors up to, or indicating nerves carrying impulses to the muscles. 3. Of or relating to move

ments of the muscles <motor coordination> -v. -tured. -torring. -vi. To carry by motor vehicle. -vt. To carry by motor vehicle.

mortor bike (mb'terbik) a 1. A lightweight motorcycle 2.A

pedal bicycle with a motor attached.
motor-boat (mo'tor-bot') n. A boat propelled by an intend combustion engine.
mortorbus (m/'tor-bus') n., pl. -bus-en oz -bus-en. A pasen-

bus powered by a motor.

mortureade (mo'torkad') n. A motor vehicle procession.

motorear (motorkar) z. An automobile. motor court a A motel. motor court a n motel.

motorcycle (mo'tored'kal) a A vehicle with two wheels in the dem, propelled by an internal combustion engine and sometimes

having a sidecar with a third wheel -vi. -cled. -cling. -cler. To drive or ride on a motorcycle. -mortor cy clist n motor drive n. A system consisting of an electric motor and sees

sory parts, for powering machinery, motor home n. A motor vehicle built on a truck or bus char and equipped to serve as self-commined living quarters for receive

motor inn or motor hotel n. An urban motel usu, with several

motor into or motor invest in the most made and was street and space for guest parking motor-ize (motor-ize (motor-iz) n. A driver or traveler in a motor which motor-ize (motor-iz) vt. -tsed, -kring, -kres. I. To equip with motor-ize (motor-ize) with motor-driven vehicles. 3. To provide with ano/torization n

motor lodge n A motel mo torman (moter man) n. A driver of an electrically powers streetcar, locomotive, or subway train.

motor neuron n Motoneuron. motor pool n. A centrally controlled group of motor vehicles tended for the use of personnel, as of a governmental agency or only

tary installation. motor scottes a A two-wheeled vehicle with small wheelen low-powered proline engine grated to the tear wheel.

ming on rails
mortor-way (nic/mew2) n. Chiefly Brit. A superhighway. (nic/mew2)
thoete also moet (môt) n. [Mex. Sp. mato < Sp., shrub, poles
Llat. motto, mat.] Western U.S. A small stand of trees on a profile

motele (morth) vt. eled, elimi, eles. [Prob. back-formation MOTLEY.] To cover (a surface) with streaks or sputs of different ors or shades. -n. 1 A spot or blotch of color. 2 A variette

tem, as on marble. —morteles a.

morteo (môr'o) n., pl. -toes or -toe. [Ital., moto, word < Let. mpronum grunt < mutics, to mutter.] 1. A brief statement expressing,
principle, goal, or ideal. 2. A sentence, phrase, or word of suitable
character inscribed on or fastened to an object.

mouch (môoch v. Chiefly Brit var. of MOOCH.

mouth flow also mouth flow (môor lim') n. pl. mouths in a

mouth of mouth of the musimon of Sardinia and Conica

mutro.] A wild sheep, Ovis musimon of Sardinia and Conica

mouth lie (môo-ye) add, [Fr. < mouthler, to moisten, palating. mufro.] A wild sheep, Ovis musimon of Sardinia and Conica Manuall-16 (moto-ys') add, [Fr. < moniller, to moisten, paltitions of the modifier, to soften by soaking < VLat "mollitar, et al. mollier, moto-thek, moto-thek, and not provided the mollier, and the mollier, and the mollier, mon-lage, (moto-thek, and provided the mollier, and the mollier, mollier, and the mollier, mollier, and the mollier, mollier, and the mollier, and the mollier, and the mollier of the m

print, for evidence in a criminal investigation. 2. A mold died into

criminal investigation.

mould (mold) n. & v. Chiefly Brit. var. of MOLD.

moulder (morder) v. Chiefly Brit. var. of MOLDAR.

moulding (molding) n. Chiefly Brit. var. of MOLDAR.

moulding (molde) adi. Chiefly Brit. var. of MOLDAR.

mouldin (molden) n. [Fr., moullin, mill < OFr., mill < Lid., mill.] A vertical shaft in a glacter, kept open by this.

water and rock debtis.

water and rock dehris.

moult (mhit) v. & n. Chiefly Brit. var. of MOLT.

mound (mound) n. [Orig. unknown.] 1. A pile of earth, gall

and, rocks, or dehris heaped for protection or concealment,

and characteristic, as a small hill. 3. A raised mass < 2 mounts

hay > 4. Bescholl. The slightly clevered pitcher's srea in the center. d, mound ing mounds, 1. To jo the diamond —vt. mound ed, mound ing, mound or conceal with a mound. 2. To heap in a mound.

Mound Builder a A member of a prehimore North American Indian tribe who built burial and effigy mounds, principally in Mississippi valley.

nount (mount) v. mount ed, mount ing, mounts. [ME ten < OFr. monter < VLat. *monter < Lat. mora, mounts [MF mounts].

1. To ascend or climb. 2. To place oneself on < mount it can be a first on the control of the control o

ipat apay arcare a father apet abe hwwhich the ir pier o pot o toe o paw, for oi noise

or fix on or in a secure place for display, study, or use. 6. To equip or ha on or in a secure piace for display, study, or use. 6. To equip with scenery, costumes, and other accessories (mount an elaborate nuited show) 7. a. To set (guns) in position. b. To plan and star of carry out (mount an offensive) c. To be equipped with (The battering mounted many heavy guns.) d. To poor (a guard) battering metrols) with 1 To go at mounted to the control of barteship mounted many heavy guns, d. To post (a guard) count patrols —vi. 1. To go or move upward. 2. To get or climb up on a vehicle or home. 3. To increase, as in amount, degree, extent, upon a venicie or name. S. 10 increase, as in amount, degree, extent, increasity, or number. —n. 1. 2. An animal or vehicle on which to note. b. The chance to ride 1 horse in a race. 2 An object to which nother is affixed or on which another is placed for convenience, display, or use, esp. a. A glass slide for use with a microscope. b. A for a lewel. c. An undercarriage or stand on which a device

display for a jewel. c. An undercarriage or status earlier asserting for a jewel. c. An undercarriage adj. —mount'er n. asserting in use. —mount'a ble adj. —mount'er n. asserting in under a lat. mount.] L. An mountain or hill < Mount Kasahdin > 2. Any of the seven fleshy mountain or hill < Mount Kasahdin > 2. Any of the seven fleshy constain or hill < Mountain the close of the palm of the hand in palmistry. —unbines around the close of the palm of the hand in palmistry. —unbines around the close of the palmistry of the hand in palmistry. —mountain l. A. An mountain l. L. A. mountains. I d. A. surface with considerable mass, gen. tatural elevation of the earth's surface with considerable mass, natural elevation of the earth's surface with considerable mass, gen suce sides, and a height exceeding that of a hill, 2. a. A large heap step and, and a major excessing may on a min, a at A major deep (a nonmain of fallen leaves) h. A huge quantity (a monutain of

problems - mountainy adj.
mountain ash n. A deciduous tree of the genus Sorbus, as the govan, bearing small white flowers and bright Grange-red berries in

mountain est n. The mountain lion.

mountain ear n. the mountain uon.

mountain eranberry n. The cowherry.

mountain era (mount-pair) n. L.A native or inhabitant of a

mountain eran (mount-pair) n. L.A native or inhabitant of a

mountain state. 2. One who climbs mountains for sport.

pered, dering, dera. To climb mountains for sport.

mountain goat a. A hoofed mammal, Organics americanns of the northwestern North American mountains, with short, curved black horns and yellowish white hair and beard.

mountain laurel n. An everycen shrub, Kalmin laufolis of easton North America, with poisonous leathery leaves and pink or

mountain lion n. A large powerful wild car, Fells concolor of mountain lion n. A large powerful wild car, Fells concolor of mountainous regions of the Western Hemisphere, with an unmarked

mountain ous (mounts-nos) adi. 1 Of or relating to a region with many mountains. Z. Of imposing size or height, in form, mountains range n. A series of mountain ridges alike in form,

ancount and origin. In the highern 2.4 wild sharp native to 2

mountsinous ares.

incountsinous ares.

incountsinous accessors.

inco of Creenwich, England, and in the seventh time zone based on it in

Morin America.

mounteain top (mounter-bings) n. The top of a mountain mounte-bank (mounter-bings) n. [Ital montambeneo < the mounter-bank (mounter-bings) n. [Ital montambeneo < the mounter-bank (mounter-bings) n. [Ital montambeneo < the mounter-bings of the mo iricks. 2 An imposter of trickster. vi. -banked, -banks.

Mountage (moun'te) also Mountay n., pl. test Informal A member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

mountaing (moun'ting) n. Something that provides a backing or

appropriate setting <a mounting for a cameo>
Mountry (mountri) n. var. of Mountrie.

Mountry (mounte) n. val. of Mounte.

mourna (mount, morn) v. mourned, mourneing, mourne. [ME mourne < OE murnan] — vi. 1. To express or feel grief or sourow.

2. To express public grief for a death by conventional signs. — vt. To red or express source for — mourney of .

mourneful (morn'fal, moin') add. 1. recling or showing grief.

2. Arousing or suggesting sadness < the mounted or y of a bird > .

mourneful (morn'fal, moin') n. 1. The acts or expressions of one mourneing (morning mor) n. 1. The acts or expressions of one who has endured a bereavement. 2. The symbols or conventional who has endured a bereavement. 2. The symbols or conventional signs of grief for the dead, as a black tie or armband or black whiching. 3. The period during which a death is mourned. g a. The period during which a death is mourned. stothing a The

mourning cloak n. A butterfly, Nymphalis antiopa of Europe and North America, with purplish-brown wings having a broad yel-

mourning dove a A wild dave, Zeneidure macrouse of North

mourning dove a A wild dove, Zenaidura macroura of North America, known for its sorrowful call.

America, known for its sorrowful call.

Mourning warbler n. A warhler, Opororus philadelphia of eastern North America, known for its plaintive song.

In North America, known for its plaintive song.

The common plainties of the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae, as the common house to the family Muridae or Cricediae.

The abuse zh vision a about, irem, edible, gallop, circus

b. An animal re mouse or pocket

3. Slong. BLACE i

1. To hunt, stalk ¥word histor

remained unch: parent Indo-Eur cextor of mouse many of the de: mus-, Slavic my pean mus- was and the long n around the 15th radical change. came the diph cow, now, and time in such although none tematic change caused many i mouse-tail minimus, best mousetrap mous ey (m mous-ing (the point and Creek dish m topped with a mousse (III mulsus, p.pai with flavored from a purée monase-lix mones corron fabric mone-tach Monsteri s cave in s made.) India lowing the straithy 2: mouth (m 1. Anot 3. food, B. Th moneuc, and uwed and a that can be similar exp ulty of spee & MOUTHE empties in CARYON, VA in tools at opening in in a bomb putomatic ous thou < modthe **2016 310** 2. To grip mouth4 fishes the rial that : amount t difficult mouth mouth ment or ecctive D spokespe mouth being a 3 his or h victim's

RASTIC

rebel • Received Pronunciation

rebob < At. reboh.] A pear-shaped, two- or three-stringed me-

minical instrument, played with a dow.

(f-bell vi. -belled, -belling, -bela [ME rebellen < OPr.

Lit. rebellore: re., against + bellare, to make war < beltel (n.bel') vi. let (Lit. recourse : re. 1821.nst + bellare, to make war < bellare | 1. To retuse allegiance to and oppose by force an establishment or ruling sutherity. 2. To defy or resist an interpretation. 3. To feel or express strong unwillingness or interpretation of the dentist's chair > -n.

permite < renement at the mought of the dentist's chair > -n.

set (ribral). One who rebels or is rebellious.

set (ribral) one who rebels or is rebellious.

set (ribral) one who rebels or is rebellious.

set (ribral) one who rebellious.

set (ribral) on spring or organized opposition intended to change or

set of defined toward an authority or established convention.

set of the se

syns: agretiton, desugates, desugated opposition intended to ge of overthrow existing authority < an armed rebellion against onlying hints > di. 1. Participating in or favoring a rebel-in 2.0 or characteristic of a rebel. 3. Resisting direction or con-

in a Use of the Comments of a rect of recommendation of con-giometr.—re-belliously adv.—re-bellious-ness it blind (ri-hind) vt. -bound (bound), -bind-ing, -hinds. To despin, esp to put a new binding on (a book).—n. (re-bind). A

het has been rebound wirth (re-burth', re burth') n. 1. A second or new birth : REINCAR-

which (re-burn, re-burn) h. A second of new birth: REINCAR-mon! 2 A revival: renaissance. when (re-born) adj. Emotionally or spiritually renewed. "bound" (rf-bound", rf-) v. -bound-ed, -bound-ing. -bounds. of ubounds < Off. rebondir: 28., back (< Lat.) + bounds, to Striptonian (vir. recomming the many (vir.) To bounce or spring back size religions with something 2. To recover, as from adversity or a slump that relounded after earlier losses, > 3. To recount 2: re-echo. The tripton the ball as it bounces off the backboard or that the last the ball as it bounces off the backboard or the ball as it bounces off the backboard or the ball as it bounces of the backboard or the ball as it bounces to rebound. — 1. (re-Sound', (found'). I A springing or bounding back: RECOIL 2 & A A stronging ball or hockey puck b. Basketball. The act or an inplice of retrieving a rebounding ball. 3. A quick recovery from reand or disappointment < They were married on the rebound >

instants (re-bound') v. p.t. & p.p. of REBIND.

There (ri-boys) p., pl. soon [Sp. < re-boser, to muffic with a grad half shoulders mainly by

minuscript (re-brod'kin') vt. -east or -cast-ed, -cast-ing, limit 1 To repeat the broadcast of (a recorded program). 2 To

First of they (a live broadcast). The recurrent program 1. 2 to reprint of the broadcast). The reprint of the first of the A L To drive back : RPPPL

boolid (rt-bild') vt. -built (-bilt'), -build-ing. -builds. 1. To

and of make extensive changes in < rebuilding society > bukes (ribydok) vt. -bukes, -bukens, -bukes, -Min. Eduker.] L To criticize or reprove sharply: REFRIMAND.

50 thick or repress. — 1-buses. [Lat., ablative pl. of res. thing.] A

consisting of words or syllables represented as pictures.

what (consisting of words or syllables represented as pictures. But (fibil') v. Bantesd, Institute, Institute, India february (OFr. 1997) v. Bantesd, Institute, India february (India februar

whiter (ri-buyor) n. 1. One who rebuts or refutes. 2 Low. The

The tribitory n. 1. One who reduce of reduces. — Leave the distributions are to the plaintiff's surrejoinder. — Leave tribution to the plaintiff's surrejoinder. — Leave tribution to the light of recalcitrate, to be disobedient: te, back + calculation kik < calx, heel.] Stubbornly resistant to authority, dominated eleaves e. separatrony. — n. A recalcitrant person. — The later tribution of the later tribution o

Suden increase of heat in a cooling ment caused by an

the control change.—recarlescent adj.

(ikbi) vt.—called, calling,—calle. I. To ask or order to the order bid-off employees > 2. To summon back to awarein a or concern with the subject or situation at hand. 3. To recolusive temperature of the subject or situation at hand. 3. To recolusive temperature of the subject of situation at hand, and the subject of situation and situation are an official member. 4. To cancel, take back, or revoke. 2. 10 pring uses a parties. — (also re'kol'). 1. An act of recalling, esp an official return. 2. A signal, as a bugle call, used to summon military that tack to their posts. 3. The ability to remember information of experiences (girled with total recall) 4. An act of revoking.

on out thehin thehis neut trurge zh vision - about, item, edible, gallop, circus 5. The procedure by which a public official may be removed from office by popular vote or the right to use this procedure. & A request by the maker of a product specified as defective for its return to the

dealer for repairs or adjustments. —re-call's ble adi:
rescant (ri-kint') v. eanted, eanting, eants (lat reconsts:
re-, back + camtent, to sing < camea,]-v. To make a disavoural or
formal retraction of (a statement or belief to which one has previonaly committed oneself). —vi. To make a formal disavowal or re-traction of a previously held belief <was forced by the new evidence re'constation II. - restablish II.

to recent? - are canned and accession of the kip? of capping, capp. 1. To replace a cap or caplike covering on < recept a bottle > 2. To restore (a worn automotive tire) to unable enddition by bonding new rubber onto the old casing: RETRAD. - n. (187kip). A recapped tire.

THE CAPP (187kip) vt. - capped, - capping, - capa. To recapitulate, as

A DEWS ADDITY. ee'cap' L

re-capristalrize (re-kip'i-ti-iz') vt. -tsed, daring, -tsrea. To change the capital structure of (a corporation). -co-cap'i-talri-za'tlon I

re-carpitrulate (18'ko-pich'o-lät') v. -late-ed, -lateing, -lateing (List recopitulore, recapitulot: 1: 10. again + capitulate; to put under headings < Lat. capitulotu, heading, dim. of capit, head.] —vt.

1. To repeat in concise form: SUMMARITE. 2. filo! To appear to repeat (the evolutionary stages of the species) during embryonic development of the individual organism. —vi. To summarize < recapitulated the account> —recapitulated the strong the lateing and the lateing the lateing (10-lateing). The set or process of recapitulating. 2. A concise review: stransars. 3. filo! Apparent repetition of some of the evolutionary stages of the species during embryonic development of the individual organism. 4. Mus. Restatement of the expainion that makes up the third section of the rypical sonata form. re-carpituriste (rekopich'o-lat') v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, -late

sonata form.

re-cap-ture (re-kin/char) n. L. a. An act of recovering or retaking b. The condition of being recovered or review. 2 Low. The set or an instance of retaking booty or goods. 3 Something recaptured. 4. The lawful taking by a government of a set amount of the profits of a public-service corporation above a stipulated rate of return: —ve. -tured, -turing, -tures. I. To capture again. 2. To recall <hoping to recapture old memories > 3. To get possession of by the govern-

ment procedure of recapture.

recast (re-kint') vt. -cast, -casting, -casta 1. To mold again < recast a statue > 2. To set down or present (eg., ideas) in a new or different autonomen. 3. To change the cast of (a theoretical production). -n. (re-kint'). 1. The set of process of recasting 2. Something

don). —n. (18'kist'). I. The set of process of recasting 2. Something made by recasting.

re-casting.

re-cas

g> ane: advance, proceed cede (rê-sêd') vr. -eed-ed, -cad-ing, -cades. To yield or grant

re-cede (ri-sid') *** re-ced-ed, -ced-ing, -cedes. To yield or grant to one previously in possession; cade back.

**Tre-ceipt (ri-cet') n. [ME receipts < CNFr. < Med. Lat. recepts < Lat. recipere, to received. 1. a. An act of receiving something. b. The fact of being received. 2. often re-ceipts. The amount or quantity re-ceived. down office receipts > 3. A written acknowledgment that a specified article, sum of money, or delivery of merchandise has been received. 4. Regional. A recipe. —v. -ceipt-cd, -celpt-ing, -celpts. —vt. 1. To mark (a bill) as having been paid. 2. To give or write a receipt for (money paid or goods delivered). —vi. To give a receipt. re-ceiv-a-ble (ri-ze-bab) add. 1. Appropriate for being accepted, esp. as payment. 2. Waiting for or requiring appment: rule: -n. receivables. Business assets representing the total amounts due from others.

the tost smooths due rom outcome.

Terceives (11-207) v. -conived, -ceivelng, -ceives. [ME receives < ONFx receives < Lat. recipere: re. again + capers, to take.] —vt.

1. To sequire or take (something given, offered, or transmitted): refr. 2. To acquire knowledge of or infurmation about <-eager to zeceive more facts > 3. To have bestowed on oncself, as a title. 4. To zecetve more facts > 3. To have bestowed on oneself, as a title. 4. To meet with: Experience xecetve kind treatment > 5. To have (something) inflicted or imposed on oneself xecetve a punishment > 6. To bear the weight or force of: SUPPORT. 7. To take or intercept the impact of, as a blow. 8. To take in ur hold. 9. To admit xecetve it dicket holders > 10. To greet or welcome xecetve it To acquire or perceive mentally: UNDERSTAND xecetive a feeling of hostility > 12. To regard in a specified way <a proposal well received >xecetive a feeling of hostility > 12. To regard in a specified way <a proposal well received >xecetive a feeling of hostility > 12. To regard in a specified way xecetive a feeling of hostility > 12. To regard in a specified way xectved > 13. To listen to and formally and authoritatively acknowledge xectved > 13. To listen to and formally and authoritatively acknowledge xectved > 13. To listen to and formally and authoritatively acknowledge xectived > 13. To welcome or admit guests or visitors: HOST. 3. To parrake of the Eucharist. 4. Electron. To convert incoming electroparrake of the Eucharist. 4. Electron. To convert incoming electro-magnetic waves into visible or andible signals. 5. Football. To catch or take possession of a kicked ball.

Received Pronunciation n. The pronunciation of British Eng-lish that reflects the cultural and social influence of southern English